

THE AMERICAN

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	243
EDITORIALS:	
Bismarck as Nebuchadnezzar,	246
Railroad Life Insurance,	246
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
John Brown and Garrison,	247
Taxation in Baltimore,	248
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Millais Exhibition in London,	248
WEEKLY NOTES,	249
REVIEWS:	
Phelps's "My Study and other Essays,"	250
Schoenhof's "The Industrial Situation and the Question of Wages,"	250
Wood's "Horse and Man,"	251
Briefer Notices,	251
ART:	
The English Water-Colors at the Academy,	252
SCIENCE NOTES,	252
THE LITERATURE OF PROTECTION,	253
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	253
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	254
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	254
DRIFT,	254

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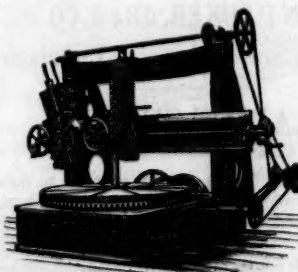
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND and his Cabinet have made their election. Rather than send to the Senate the documents relating to removals and thus permit it to be seen that removals have been made for purely political reasons, they have decided that they will meet its request by a flat refusal, which involves an open quarrel with the branch of Congress to which the Administration must look for assent to its appointments, and a breach of precedent as regards the relations of President and Senate. This is the more awkward as Mr. Garland, who advised the President to this course, has a personal record in this matter which is in sharp contrast to his conduct. When Gen. Grant was President and Mr. Devens was his Attorney-General, Mr. Garland took a leading part in the action of a committee of the Senate which demanded just such papers of the Administration; and when they were offered as a matter of courtesy, but not as a right, he and the other Democrats of the committee insisted on getting them as a conceded right, and did so. This is not just the kind of a record Mr. Garland can have behind him with any comfort, and the Senate will not forget its obligations to him as the vindicator of its rights ten years ago, now that he, an ex-Senator, uses his official position to call those very rights in question.

The language of the President's answer is that "it is not considered that the public interests will be promoted by compliance with the said resolution and the transmission of the papers and documents mentioned therein to the Senate, in executive sessions." Mr. Cleveland does not think "the public interest will be promoted" by giving the Senate the papers it calls for. No precedent that we know of gives the executive the right to refuse papers on that ground. The form of calling for papers leaves with him the discretion of withholding them if he thinks this would be detrimental to the public interest. But the ground for refusal given in this case is very different. It undertakes to judge of a matter in which the Senate and not the President is the proper judge.

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no disposition among the leaders of the Senate to withdraw from the ground they had taken. Mr. Edmunds in particular is said to be determined to stand by the rights of the Senate to have access to all documents that bear upon the removal of the officials whose successors the Senate is asked to confirm. And if there is no other way they will have an investigation of a formal kind into the administration of the principal among the offices which Mr. Cleveland is trying to bestow upon his friends as the reward of their political services, and will not terminate this until they have made it evident that political reasons and those only have actuated the President in making the changes in their incumbents.

The Democratic senators have gone back from their first position in the matter, and have resolved to sustain the President in his refusal. But there is no reason to believe that the Republican majority will retreat from their position as to the rights of the Senate as the constitutional adviser of the President in the constitution of the Civil Service.

MR. SHERMAN has been distinguishing himself this session by the conciliatory character of the measures he advocates. He surprised his colleagues by his support of the plan to settle all disputes about the presidential vote of any state by the decision of the joint convention of House and Senate. And he has surprised the country by his silver bill, which proposes to apply substantially Mr. Warner's compromise measure, not to our whole output of silver, but to the quantity we now are coining into standard

dollars. There is no doubt that it would be somewhat better to represent that monthly sum of silver by certificates issued at par, than by dollars worth twenty per cent. less than par. It might postpone the evil day when the crash through the withdrawal of gold must come. But that it would do anything to facilitate the adoption of silver as a part of the world's circulation, we do not see; nor has Mr. Sherman said anything to show why he regards his measure as likely to have that effect. All the leading bimetalist authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are agreed that that can be secured only by our ceasing to coin silver in any shape, or in any way to relieve the silver market by our public use of that metal. We need to flood England and Germany with silver before either nation will give any heed to the need for fresh legislation. It is when they find that nothing less will save them from the most serious consequences, that they are likely to listen to reason. Mr. Sherman's bill will only lift their burden.

It is said that Mr. Sherman would be much less conciliatory on this and some other questions if he had nothing but the Senate as the goal of his ambition. If so he would do better to hold his peace. Such compromise measures as this will never conciliate the Far West. They want nothing less than the coinage of all the silver they can produce. They want the United States Treasury for a market.

THE decision of the Secretary of the Interior that a suit should be brought to have the Bell Telephone patent declared void has produced an extraordinary commotion, which the public is inclined to explain upon the ancient saying, "Dad's under the load!" The zeal with which Mr. Garland is attacked is not without justification, but there was not the slightest reason for making a fresh assault because Mr. Lamar decided that the suit should be brought by the Department of Justice. Mr. Garland was just as much a sinner before as after that decision was rendered, and such moral indignation as the disclosures excited with regard to him must have been more vigorous in those weeks past in which he was let alone, than now when he is so vigorously assailed. That these attacks are prompted by directly personal hostility to him we do not believe. His personal character and his public record have not been such as to provoke them. We see no way to explain this new crusade of the newspapers against him, but that it is prompted by some who are interested in the maintenance of the Bell monopoly, and that the cry has been swelled by a number of Republican papers which think it a good thing to swell any cry against a Democrat.

At the same time the case has an ugly look. That was shown at the very outset, and nothing has been added to our information by all the talk of the past fortnight. The stockholders in the company whose stock Mr. Garland holds are very largely made up of Southern politicians of his party, several of whom hold high places under the Administration, while others are members of the House or Senate. It is a suspicious circumstance when so many politicians of one party unite in any business enterprise, and the suspicion is not diminished when it is found that this corporation has been expecting to derive large benefits from the government in this matter of the Bell patents.

But the public is also interested in the release of the country from the monopoly now possessed by the Bell Company, and it is to be hoped that no amount of dust kicked up around Mr. Garland and his political friends will prevent the question of the rightfulness of its patent being fully tested.

THE friends of International Copyright, untaught by their former experiences, have once more renewed their attempt to force that measure upon the country without any proper safeguards as

to the interests of the American manufacturer of books. They prevailed upon Mr. Hawley to present their measure in the Senate, and to have the question referred to a committee which should give the advocates of the proposal a hearing. But Mr. Hawley, no doubt after observing the careful safeguards of American interests in Mr. Chace's bill, has come to the conclusion that the bill he introduced for the Copyright League is one which he cannot support. In this he is sustained by Mr. Clemens ("Mark Twain") who also thinks that there should be American copyright only for books of which an American edition has been made, or is about to be made within a reasonable time.

The representatives of the League are of the opinion that there is no need of mixing up questions of tariff with this of international copyright. There is the very greatest need. Such copyright as they are proposing would give the manufacture of new English books for the American market absolutely into the hands of English publishers. It would lay an absolute prohibition upon any attempt of an American publisher to interfere with their monopoly. No amount of duty on imported books would interfere with this monopoly in the least. And the best we could hope for from such "cormorants who sit by the tree of knowledge"—as Coleridge called the publishers of his native land—would be the sale of duplicate plates to some American publisher for their own benefit, not for that of the author.

To the principle of an author's international copyright we give our hearty adherence. We agree with Mr. Lowell that there is the same reason for encouraging foreign authors as foreign inventors by giving them for a reasonable period the monopoly of their works. But suppose the patentee of the Bessemer Steel process had made arrangements to have steel rails made only in England, would we have given him a patent monopoly upon his invention?

VERY properly, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to report against granting permission to General Howard to accept from the French government the decoration of the Legion of Honor, tendered him for services rendered his own country. The tender itself was a stretch of discretion, for, as the committee very justly remark, it might be presumed that the United States would think itself capable of measuring and suitably rewarding the services of its own officers, and however much General Howard may deserve to be "decorated," and to be known as a "Chevalier," it will certainly be best to have the business done by authority of the government which he serves. So far, indeed, as this sort of thing is needed abroad by the European governments which were established upon gold lace and bullion fringe, we may give it our toleration, but certainly for American citizens it has no place.

THERE has been once more a revival of the story of the Spalding romance, from which it is alleged that Sidney Rigdon derived the Book of Mormon. We can recall at least half-a-dozen republications of this story, and every time as something quite fresh. That it is true is extremely probable, and unimportant. The Book of Mormon plays a very small part in the practical management of the sect. It has nothing in favor of polygamy, and in one place it actually condemns it. It is the Book of Covenants which is the real manual of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon claimed that the Book of Mormon was found inscribed on plates of gold "in the ancient Egyptian language," and that Smith was inspired to translate it into English. What has become of those plates? Why does not the Church produce them, and let modern scholarship verify this "language of the ancient Egyptians?" That would be an ample refutation of the Spalding version of the origin of the Book of Mormon.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has a long and admirable article in *The Week* of Toronto, on the subject of a Commercial Union of the Dominion with the United States. He takes for text the "Minute concerning Canada" by Mr. Wharton Barker, which we recently

republished; and he assents to its positions and reinforces them from his own standpoint. He says "That it would be an immense benefit to the people of Canada to be freely admitted to the markets of their own continent, freely to share its resources, to have its capital freely circulating among them, and freely to participate in its commercial life, will hardly be denied by anybody who has not some personal interest, real or fancied, in maintaining the contrary. . . . In their present state of commercial isolation the people of Canada can never enjoy the fair earnings of their labor, any more than could the people of any other territory destined by nature to form a part of an economical whole with the adjacent territory, if it were cut off by a customs line from the rest. As a district of England or France, with a population of four millions and a half, would be if severed from the country to which it belongs, so is Canada commercially severed from her own continent. . . . Between the different provinces of the Dominion there is scarcely any natural trade. All hopes of commercial advantage to be derived from Confederation by the people of the Maritime Provinces have been disappointed. . . . Between Canada and the Northwest such trade as exists is not natural. . . . That political railroads, run through a line of territories which have no interest in common, fail to produce commercial unity, the Intercolonial road bears melancholy witness."

This is one of many indications which have reached us that there is in Canada a large degree of readiness to discuss the proposal of a Commercial Union with openness of mind. But the lesser country cannot move in the matter without seeming to be asking favors. It is for Congress to say whether it thinks the closer association of the two countries in this way is a matter worth looking into, and to appoint the American half of a joint commission to undertake the negotiation. Of course much care should be taken in the selection of its members to secure the fullest and most intelligent discussion of the interests at stake.

THE attempt to settle the dispute between the Republican and the Democratic portions of the Ohio legislature has been made through the appointment of a conference committee of equal numbers from each side. This has had the good effect of giving a breathing-space, in which the animosities on both sides have had time to cool, and more reasonable counsels may be heard by the party which is in the wrong. But the likelihood of a final settlement being reached in this way is not very strong. The two parties are singularly balanced in everything but the justice of their cause. The Democrats are able to deprive the legislature of a quorum, and thus to prevent the transaction of business. The Republicans can prevent business taking any shape but the rejection of the Senators from Hamilton County who hold certificates, but who were not elected.

The best thing thus far has been the agreement to send a joint committee of six to Cincinnati to examine the evidence of fraud. This proposal must have originated with the Republicans, as it is they who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the largest amount of daylight being let in upon the matter. And when this committee gets to Cincinnati it will find itself face to face with the joint committee of Democrats and Republicans, who detected these frauds and are anxious for their punishment. It will be the work of the Democratic members of this citizens' committee to enforce the considerations which should outweigh partisan advantage upon the Democratic members of the legislative committee, and, if possible, to send them back to Columbus with the conviction that the Democracy of Ohio and of the country cannot afford this outrage upon justice, decency and popular rights.

THE majority in the New Jersey Assembly are Republicans, yet they have denounced the proposal that the United States Government shall give the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way into Staten Island as a violation of state rights. They demand the very strictest construction of the Constitution in determining the power of the national government over the navigable

water-ways of the country. They denounce as unconstitutional the bill before Congress to allow a bridge across the Kill-von-Kull as a new passage way to New York harbor. It was expressly for the benefit of New Jersey, and to put an end to the exactions and restrictions New York was laying upon her commerce, that the national government was invested with the power to regulate such matters. There is no injury in prospect for the State from the proposed bridge. Nothing but the influence of a rival railroad company in the legislature could account for this disregard of the past history of the state, and of the political principles to which this majority has pledged itself.

THE movement to aid in the collection of an Irish parliamentary fund has not been confined to citizens of Irish descent in this city and in New York. Others have responded most generously, and the interest shown is of good omen as indicating that there is a much more thorough understanding of the Irish question and consequently a much more lively sympathy with the Irish people than might have been supposed. Americans read every morning at their breakfast-tables the English version of everything that occurs in Ireland, and of the controversies waged in London over her position and her future. Yet all this has not availed to poison the public mind in this regard, and the call for help to sustain the Irish in an adequate expression of their antipathy to alien rule evokes a degree of sympathy and assistance without a parallel in such circumstances.

Might not Americans go a little farther than contribute funds to the cause? Might not they make a united protest against the abuses which make such appeals for assistance necessary? The Parliamentary system of the United Kingdom seems to be especially devised to keep out of Parliament every representative of a genuinely popular feeling or demand. Not only the Irish, but the common people of England are practically disfranchised by the large payments for election expenses, and by the refusal to pay the members at least enough to defray the cost of living in London: In every other country that pretends to civilization the expenses of elections are defrayed out of the public treasury, and there are few indeed that confine membership in their national legislatures to men who can afford to pay their way. A remonstrance on this subject addressed to the two leaders of the great English parties, and signed by the mayors of the American cities, would be listened to.

THE new Cabinet was definitely announced in London late on Wednesday, and is mostly well-made. The notable facts concerning it are that Lord Hartington and Sir Charles Dilke are not members, that Lord Rosebery succeeds Lord Granville as Foreign Secretary, and that John Morley is Secretary for Ireland. How much this last implies remains to be seen, but when it is remembered that Mr. Morley has been outspoken for Home Rule, it must be regarded as a fact of significance. To have a more energetic man than Lord Granville in the Foreign Office is undoubtedly a gain. It was in that quarter that the last Gladstone government made so many failures, while the Salisbury government has done extremely well. Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt foregoes his promotion to the woolsack, with its coveted peerage and enormous salary, in favor of Sir Farrer Herschell, who is reported to have high qualifications for the place; and Mr. Chamberlain, who has had his eyes on the premiership, contents himself with the comparatively obscure place of President of the Local Government Board.

Now that Mr. Gladstone is in power, what will he do for Ireland? Not all that he would like to do, perhaps. He must move slowly in the matter if he is to keep a sufficient party behind him. Perhaps he is far from wanting to do all that is wanted and needed by the Irish people. There is no understanding between him and the Home Rulers on the subject,—no secret treaty whose provisions are to be carried out. We can at best judge of his intention by the men he has for his cabinet.

Mr. Parnell and his followers are not building their hopes upon any immediate action from this ministry. They are quite willing to give it every opportunity to educate the public, to mature its plans, and to study the question on every side. Nothing is more remarkable than the equanimity with which the Irish people and their leaders have borne themselves in this critical time. They have shown no impatience, have said and done nothing foolish. While the cool and phlegmatic English have been going into paroxysms of rage over their helplessness to defeat the will of the people, the excitable Irish have been as calm as if nothing were at stake. They have given the world the assurance of their capacity for self-government by this display of self-control under trying circumstances.

IN the excitement of the change, and the consideration of the Irish question, little attention has been paid to the very important motion on which the Salisbury ministry was defeated. A more important resolution has not been adopted since the House of Commons turned against the Corn Laws. It is the first step to the reconstitution of the English land system by recreating the English yeomanry,—or, in modern phrase, the peasant proprietary—of the middle ages. As compared with the Corn Laws, it faces in exactly the opposite direction. It involves a definite abandonment of the notion that the English Land Question can be settled by Free Trade. It is not Free Trade in land, but just the reverse, that Mr. Jesse Collings contemplates. The notion that land would divide itself up among the people, if it were only "made as salable as Consols," is one which the Free Traders have been insisting upon for twenty years past. But the proposition does not commend itself to the good sense of the English people, and they have resolved to try a much more vigorous cure for the evils of the bad land system of England.

The large farm system has broken down under the competition from America, India and Russia. But at the same time the few peasant farmers England has left have held their heads above water, while her capitalist farmers and her laboring but landless classes have both succumbed. To extend that class until England is once more a land of small holdings under hereditary possession, if not ownership, is the ideal of the new school. Its foundation was laid many years ago by Mr. Thornton in his "Plea for Peasant Proprietors," and has been strengthened by what Prof. Laveleye has had to tell of the success of small farms in Belgium. There has been a steady growth of the conviction that England had been moving in the direction the opposite to civilization and national strength, and there has even arisen a feeling that the dependence of the nation upon foreign supplies of food might cease if the land were restored to the people.

No more promising movement has been made in English politics. It will tend to the equilibrium of her industries to an extent which will relieve other nations of the fierce competition of her underpaid and landless labor. At the same time it will make her democracy stable, by increasing the number of those who have a stake in the country. England is the only country, since the later Roman republic, which has attempted popular government with the majority without a material interest in maintaining the public order.

MR. GLADSTONE's accession to power is not unlikely to strengthen the purpose of the Greeks not to be quiet without a large accession of territory from Turkey. On more than one occasion he has expressed himself as favorable to the extension of Hellenic rule over a very large part of Macedonia, and his well-known partiality for Greece will encourage them to hope and act. Yet when asked by the people of Athens what advice he would give Greece in the present conjuncture, he very strongly dissuaded them from acting counter to the representations of the Great Powers. There may be a war, and the Powers may or may not leave Turkey to its fate as they did in the case of Bulgaria. If there be a war, England at least will not unite in acts for the suppression of Greek claims and activities.

BISMARCK AS NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S speech concerning his policy with the Poles in the Prussian share of the old Polish kingdom has made a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic which is not complimentary to him. People are rubbing their eyes and asking if they are really in the nineteenth century, when they hear that the Prussian government is to be asked to spend \$30,000,000 in the forcible expropriation and expatriation of the entire native population of its Polish provinces, and in replacing them with Germans who are to be forbidden to intermarry with Poles on either side of the line. Yet the proposal is one for which the world might have been prepared. The violent and cruel expulsion from Prussian territory of such Poles as were not Prussian but Russian subjects, has been going on for the best part of a year. There was no reason for this treatment of this class which did not apply with equal or even greater force to their brethren who are unfortunate enough to be Prussian subjects, and to have votes in the choice of members of the national and the imperial legislatures. Rather, as Prince Bismarck now says, there was an additional reason for treating the larger body of Poles with greater severity. They had been misusing their votes to send to Berlin members who did not vote as Prince Bismarck wanted them to vote, and had thus prevented him from getting that majority in the Reichstag which he wanted and thought he deserved. So he now means to make a clean sweep of them also.

This monstrous proposal is logically consequent not only from this ill-treatment of the Russian Poles within Prussian territory, but also from the attempt to hold those Polish provinces within the German empire. Depopulation and violent expropriation are the only logical forms of conquest. To hold a conquered people inside a political system against their will in these days becomes more and more difficult. It never was very easy. It is much less so since the progress of civilization and the popularization of forms of government have armed the subject peoples with a thousand new means of making their masters uncomfortable and of appealing to public opinion of the neighbor nations. What England has had to endure from the Irish during the last eighty years might fairly be held to set-off a good deal of what the Irish have had to endure from England in the same period. If the time has come for granting Home Rule to Ireland, it is only because England has made up her mind that the consequent peace to be got is worth more than the privilege of keeping Ireland under her thumb. In such cases the instinct to sweep away the subject people and make room for less troublesome settlers is very strong. Cromwell tried it in Ireland, and there are Englishmen who would like to repeat Cromwell's experiment. *The Times* once expressed its hope that emigration to America would go on until "an Irishman on the banks of the Shannon or the Liffey would be as rare as a red Indian on the banks of the Delaware or the Hudson."

In Bismarck's case the temptation to try the effect of a general clearance is very great, because it is just the three un-German corners of the Empire which give him the most trouble. If he could get rid of the Danish parts of Sleswig, of the French parts of Elsass and Lothringen, and the Polish provinces on the northeast, he might disband half or most of the costly army whose maintenance is devouring the substance of Germany. So far as the rest of the Empire is concerned there is no need of enormous armaments. It is these three comparatively insignificant districts which are costing all the rest vast sums in taxes, are sending the youth of Germany to spend the best years of their lives in barracks, and are making the problem of governing the nation one of double anxiety,—anxiety over revenue and over the diplomatic and military outlook. So far as money goes, it would be well if Germany could buy out the Danes and Poles and Frenchmen whom her arms have brought within her territory. If she had taken that course at the start it would have been money in her pocket.

But to carry out both policies at once, as Prince Bismarck

proposes, is more than Germany can stand. And when it was done, it would probably be found of no use. The expatriated Poles would only have been converted into a tool in the hand of some of Germany's rivals, as the Irish are in the United States. It was remarkable how much the Fenian uprising helped to quicken England's conscience in the matter of the depredations of the Confederate privateers. These banished Poles are not to be sent to another planet. They are not an emigrating people, and therefore will not come across the Atlantic in great numbers. They will gravitate into some of the Slavonic countries, and will add one more to many outstanding bills against the German Empire.

In the meantime it is to be hoped that if the Prussian legislature is so weak as to enter upon such a policy, the rest of mankind will not be silent as to the enormity of this expatriation of a suffering people. The Partition of Poland was one of the worst crimes of a by no means sinless century. This new iniquity would surpass it in magnitude. The voice of Christendom should be raised against its perpetration. A few years ago our own government uttered a very righteous protest against the persecution of the Jews within the territories of our most faithful friend, the Czar of Russia. No considerations of gratitude for the honorable way in which Russia had supported us in the darkest hour of our national struggle for unity, prevented us from using the language of strong remonstrance in behalf of this ancient race. Shall any consideration stand in the way of free speech in behalf of the countrymen of Sobieski and Kosciuszko?

RAILROAD LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has commenced an elaborate system of life insurance for its vast body of employees, and the plan, it may be remarked, was received with satisfaction by many newspapers that had nothing but condemnation for the similar proposal of Prince Bismarck relative to the working people of Germany. The railroad system is compulsory upon new men coming into the company's employ, but not upon the old, except so far as a refusal might cause an employee to be under disfavor if he stayed out. In this, however, as in Bismarck's scheme, there is a specified rate of compensation for injury or death, to be paid to the family of the workingman; and in both the general treasury bears the loss, if the demands upon the fund are greater than the receipts.

Several serious objections appear to the railroad's undertaking. In the first place the public one that it will increase this already great and powerful corporation's control of a large body of men. Second, as between the company and the people, the compulsion which practically cannot fail to be exerted to make them join; and, third, the insufficient provision for the return to those who may be dismissed from the company's service of what they have paid in. In regard to this last, it is represented that by a modified payment, even those who resign or are discharged can maintain their interest, but this is manifestly an inadequate arrangement. The only just plan would be to make a settlement with them on a proper basis, so that the accumulation on their account, whatever it might be, might be transferred by them to its legitimate use. Under the system proposed the sad pressure upon a man to submit to anything rather than give up his place is increased, and his transfer from independence to serfdom advances proportionately.

Comparing the German plan and this a little further, still other serious objections appear. In Bismarck's scheme it could at least be said that the workman who entered into it abandoned no right that he previously possessed. But the railroad proposes that he shall sign away all the rights conferred upon him by the employers' liability laws of the States in which the road is operated. The German plan exempts from insurance payment workmen who receive poor pay, and requires the employer to pay in that case. This railroad plan contains no such provision, and it

taxes incomes of \$100 to \$400 a month at the same rate. We do not wonder that there is discontent with this plan.

All such plans, whether suggested by Prince Bismarck or by American railroads, are objectionable—very seriously objectionable, because they tend to bring about the closer association of a great body of men inside the State, and to make such a body as may be usable in a mass for political objects, by skilful managers. The great corporations, it is everywhere felt, are already far too powerful in politics, even under the looser association with their men involved in mere wage-earning; the extension of the plan to corporations generally would make the union of a few of them omnipotent.

JOHN BROWN AND GARRISON.¹

THE appearance almost simultaneously of two biographical works of the first rank forms a notable event in the annals of our literature, and when, besides, these relate to men whose part in American history was to the last degree picturesque and conspicuous, the impression made by the coincidence must be materially deepened. Since Columbus reached these shores, no two men of more intense individuality have appeared in American affairs than the two whose careers are here so elaborately described, while it happens, also, that their biographies, supplementing each other, fill out almost completely the chapter in our history which describes the aggressive and uncompromising movement for the abolition of the institution of Slavery. No other man represented this on its peace side so fully as William Lloyd Garrison, no other man, even after the Rebellion's guns opened, so completely represented its war side as did Ossawatimie Brown. Of all the men and women who attacked Slavery without heed of consequences, these were the two who were seen in the forefront of their respective columns, and who will be accepted always as typifying the movement, and embodying its most marked characteristics.

When, in 1861, Massachusetts regiments, marching southward to the field of civil conflict, were moved to their deepest expression of anti-rebellion feeling, they broke out with the song of John Brown,—that his body lay mouldering in the grave, but his soul went marching on! This was the fiercest defiance of the Slave Power, the profoundest cry of challenge to the social and political system which, having gagged and bound the Republic for thirty years had now undertaken to cut it in pieces. Yet it was true that those soldiers, and the thousands of others who took up their song as a new Marseillaise, were now moved by the name of John Brown in a manner entirely new. Most of them had had no sympathy with his outbreak two years before, and few had felt more than the ordinary emotion of humane regret when he perished on the Virginia scaffold. It was simply that, under the changed conditions of 1861, they felt that they had come to feel as he did, and to oppose with their intensest forces the enemy against which he flung himself.

If we keep in view this phase of the business, we shall be doing the best for John Brown. It is not that his life, judged by any ordinary standard, was a wise and useful one, but that he defied Wrong, and made death part of his defiance. All the details that Mr. Sanborn has here so laboriously presented, all the letters, documents, quotations and citations that he accumulates, do not permit us to see his hero in any other light so favorable as this. That he was the Liberator of Kansas is more or less uncertain: it can hardly be doubted that the shackles sought to be placed on that Territory would have been broken even if he had not fought at Black Jack and Ossawatimie; and it is even more questionable whether the name of Martyr is the fit one to use with reference to the close of his career; but no one will deny the intensity of his hatred for Slavery, the sincerity of his opposition to it, or the absolute disregard of consequences with which he struck it in the face. All this was heroic, even if it must be called foolish and futile, and the moral courage of the act has impressed even those who have most resented its purpose, and have least sympathized with its spirit. A South Carolina man (since of New York, and known to the public in other ways), who assisted at the capture of Brown and his poor handful at Harper's Ferry, wrote twenty years later to John Brown, Jr., to say how in the presence of such actors in a desperate drama, he found it "impossible not to feel respect for men who offered up their lives in support of their convictions." This was, indeed, a general testimony; the old man rose to his greatest height in the final act of his dramatic career, and nothing in his life became him like his

death. Hovenden's fine picture and Whittier's verse take him at the supreme moment.

It would have been somewhat more judicious, we think, had his biographer pitched his whole work upon this key. Mr. Sanborn does otherwise: he undertakes to justify Brown in all details and in all parts of the chapter, and he finds this hard work when he comes to the Pottawatomie "executions," in Kansas, when Brown led a small party at night, and calling five Pro-Slavery men one by one out of their cabins, then and there put them to death. Mr. Sanborn would have us understand that Brown considered himself an "instrument" directed by God to commit these homicides, but can any one believe that he was not mistaken if he did so think? That the act produced a salutary terror amongst the "Ruffians" is probably true, and that it made the later struggle of the Free State men somewhat easier, however much it embittered the conflict for a time, is also very likely, but none the less it is a painful episode and practically unjustifiable. It must therefore be treated as an episode, and be sunk in the general story of Brown's self-denying life and self-sacrificing death.

There is no risk, on the other hand, in studying Garrison's career in detail. Granted that you comprehend the general drift, and then all that it presents is in keeping. To be a radical, an extremist, a fanatic if you please, was his deliberate choice, and whatever there was in his subsequent course that seemed to many *outré* and unreasonable was no more than a defensible manifestation of his purpose of fanaticism. He had seen how little impression was made by the gentle labors of men like Lundy and Osborne, how the old Anti-Slavery Societies that dated from the time of Franklin and Rush had been swept away, how futile and indeed deceptive was the scheme of colonization, how deaf the ear of the country was to the whole story of the enormities of Slavery, and he determined to be so strenuous, so vehement, so loud, that a hearing must be given him. When he made his famous announcement in the salutory of *The Liberator*; "I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retract a single word—and I will be heard" it seemed like the cry of a madman, but it was, under the circumstances, no more than the most reasonable declaration. Nothing more moderate could have served. If he was to succeed it was necessary to be in earnest, to be without equivocation, to excuse nothing, to die rather than retract, and compel a hearing of the case which he had to present.

All was justified by the frightful situation of the country. Looking back to the era of the Slave Power's control, from 1830 to 1860, it is amazing how complete was the nation's moral paralysis. In all the history of the American people this is the most remarkable, as it is the most painful, episode. It becomes, therefore, an unreasonable question to ask how much the Abolitionists actually contributed to the overthrow of Slavery. Supposing that it could be proved that they did nothing, what of it? They were clearly right in the stand they took. Their vehemence was no greater than the wrongs which they denounced. The nation was silent: they spoke. But if we submit to the interrogatory, and take time to consider how much, if anything, they contributed to the final triumph of Freedom, the answer must be, beyond a doubt, that they aided largely in creating a public sentiment adverse to Slavery, and that they aroused the conscience of the people. It was the common opinion that they "went too far," and judged by conventional notions, of course they did. But as they went ahead they hewed out the path, and the body of the community, though following at a distance, still did follow. This is the work of agitators,—to be in advance of the current and conventional opinion, but to draw after them, none the less, the mass who denounce their extremism. So it was that Garrison's vehemence led up to the more moderate action and expression of Birney, and Hale, and Seward, and Chase, and so to that resistance of the fugitive Slave Act, and resentment of the Compromise repeal, that made the beginning of the end. Doubtless the free States might in time have awakened had not Garrison shrieked, but that they would have endured even longer than they did their shameful serfdom is hardly open to question. The proclamation of Lincoln was sustained, when in the fulness of events it came, by that force of public opinion which the labors of Garrison and his associates had in great part formed.

The notable features in Garrison's life, after the first dedication of his powers to Abolition, are the patient and inflexible tenacity with which he adhered to his purpose, and the completeness of his work within his life-time. He not only was permitted to see the promised land of national freedom from a distance, but actually to be one of those who entered in and dwelt there. And this followed indeed, from one of the most remarkable circumstances of history,—the sudden collapse of the slave power. That had seemed so strong, its spirit was so high, its aggressive temper so vehement, its control so unqualified, that between 1851 and 1861 the contrast was enormous.

¹THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN BROWN, LIBERATOR OF KANSAS, AND MARTYR OF VIRGINIA. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1885.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: 1805-1879: The Story of His Life. Told by His Children. Vol. I, 1805-1835. Vol. II, 1835-1840. New York: The Century Company. 1885.

It is true of course that war is a violent instrument, and blood a powerful solvent of results, yet none could have been so bold as to predict, when Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Act, that in a little more than a decade the whole institution of American slavery would be a fugitive.

In both these works the labor of the editors has been admirably performed. The literary skill, the precision, the faithfulness with which the materials have been arranged and edited are worthy of much praise. One criticism is that they are too full, and this is true enough as to those readers who are indifferent to the general subject, but it is not true as to those who are interested in it. Neither Mr. Sanborn nor the Messrs. Garrison have made a page too much, when judged by the interest of mankind, and of the American people in particular, in the great chapter of affairs to which their books relate.

TAXATION IN BALTIMORE.

LIKE her neighbor Philadelphia, Baltimore has not yet reached her ideal of city government. She is particularly lacking in a good and effective method of taxation. Ever since 1745, when the town budget was three pounds, the legislature has been passing occasional acts that have succeeded in providing the city with a fairly unsatisfactory system. Between 1834 and 1841 the present mode of administering the taxes was established, and has continued till now with little change. The valuations of property have been made at irregular intervals, whenever the legislature provided, (the last one was made in 1876), the assessments have been unequally made, much personalty has escaped taxation, payments have been enforced with difficulty, and many persons residing in the city only a part of the year have withdrawn their personal property from taxation. An Appeal Tax Court, created in 1841, is for the purpose of adjusting assessments, and nominally has the power to revalue all the property in the city, but practically has no means or authority to perform such an extensive work. These things we glean from the recent report of the Tax Commission, appointed last May to examine and suggest improvements in the method of taxation.

The commission suggest that the assessment of property and collection of taxes in Baltimore be left entirely to the city. Shares of stock in Maryland corporations, being valued by the State, should be exempt from city valuation. Triennial valuation of real and leasehold estate is recommended, and an annual one for other property. The form of schedule recommended is modeled chiefly on that of Boston. Every taxable person who is in the city for only a part of the year should be assessed, and not be exempt from taxation till he proves that he has been assessed elsewhere, where he has resided over six months in the year. They recommend that sixteen assessors be appointed without regard to politics, with a salary of \$1500 each, one-fourth to go out of office each year.

Since 1836 it has been customary to allow discounts on prompt payment of taxes, a well known rule in Pennsylvania. This they would very justly abolish, as it should not be necessary to offer premiums to citizens for doing no more than their simple duty. In 1884 the discounts were \$90,697.19 and in 1877 when they were highest, \$191,844.08. These discounts cause additional appropriations and taxes, and lay a greater burden on those least able to pay.

The changes suggested by the commission are such as can be made at once without a change of the Constitution.

A supplementary report by one of the commission, Professor Ely, of the Johns Hopkins University, embraces more radical changes. Prof. Ely believes that the best possible administration, under the existing principle of the Constitution of *taxing all property at a uniform rate*, can be only partially successful. He states the case thus emphatically:—"The ingenuity of all the law-makers, and of all the administrators of all our States and of all our great cities, has not been able in one single case to improve the administrative machinery to such an extent that this theory of taxation could be applied with even a fair approximation to justice. Everywhere it rewards dishonesty, puts a premium on trickery, places conscience at a sad discount, burdens the widow and the orphan, and allows the unscrupulous millionaire to shift his fair share of taxes to weaker shoulders." It is not necessary to tax everything, only certain classes of personal property. In general all of any species that could be got at with certainty should be taxed directly. The rest should be estimated by indirect processes, avoiding inquisitorial means. An example is cited from an income tax in Berlin which is assessed by experienced assessors on the "indications of income." "This involves good administration, but so does any tax system and any tolerable municipal government. This is the need of the hour." The report recommends that all real estate be taxed uniformly, that rents be taxed, and all incomes above \$600. In place of miscellaneous personal taxes, a tax on three times the annual rental

of dwellings is suggested. The report also embraced other important suggestions. Whether any important action will be taken on these reports is doubtful. Municipal reform has always been uphill work in Baltimore.

W. P. H.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1886.

THE MILLAIS EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

LONDON, January, 1886.

THE Millais collection at the Grosvenor Gallery promises to be by far the most popular of the season, and even the critic who questions Millais's greatness must admit that it is interesting as an almost complete representation of a man whom Englishmen declare to be their greatest living artist, and also as the history of an individual development in art. It is true one may carry away the impression that the English art standard is not very high, and that retrogression is here a more fitting term than development. But to learn unpleasant or disheartening truths is not without a certain interest.

Long before the exhibition opened, the papers, artistic and otherwise, were concerning themselves as to whether this was a test which Sir John Millais could stand. Mr. Alma-Tadema, the speculators agreed, had been thus tried and found wanting. What then could be the result of this new experiment? If crowded galleries mean success, it is undoubtedly succeeding. If to find it a proof that the artist in winning popularity lowered his first high ideals is a sign of failure, it cannot be denied that the exhibition has failed in its purpose. In Mr. Tadema's case, it was said that when all his pictures were exhibited side by side, his command of technique and the grace of his figures ceased to be the wonders they seemed when only displayed on one or perhaps two canvases. In Millais's case, however, it is not merely that a charm is broken by repetition, but that his earlier works are clearly demonstrated to possess merits greater than any to be found in his later paintings. Comparisons may be odious, but they must be made if his art career would be studied aright. The contrast between his "Isabella" of 1849 and his "Ruling Passion" cannot but be unfavorable to the latter, though this was followed by a baronetcy, while the "Isabella" received for its portion contumely.

The principal interest centres about the pictures of his Pre-Raphaelite days, a fact recognized in the catalogue, which gives them pages of description and explanation, while it dismisses the little "Miss Muffets" and "Orphans" with a few lines. Indeed the exhibition recalls very forcibly the early days of the earnest young members of the new Brotherhood, who defied so bravely all the doctrines and traditions of the Academy. The story of the Pre-Raphaelites has become an oft-told tale, but it acquires fresh significance as it is read in the Grosvenor Gallery. In the "Isabella," and the "Mariana" and the "Ferdinand" we have again brought before us the fiery protests of the would-be reformers who preached that artists should be themselves and not mere followers of certain schools, that they should go to nature and not to the rules of conventionality for inspiration. In the "Ruling Passion," the "Northwest Passage," the "Cuckoo," we learn what was the outcome of the protests of at least one of the preachers. When the "Carpenter's Shop" and Rossetti's "Girlhood of Mary Virgin" were distracting the critics, whoever had eyes to see might easily have predicted the future of the young enthusiasts. It would not have taken a prophet to foresee that either they must be content with a small following among contemporaries and the appreciation of posterity, or else they must abandon their lofty aims and adapt themselves to the demands of English art criticism if they would enjoy what Francois Villon calls the "cream and cake" of the immediate present. This at all events is what actually happened. On the one hand we have a Rossetti, living almost a hermit's life, known to few, his pictures never seen outside a certain set until after his death. On the other a Millais, known far and wide, principally by chromo reproductions of his popular sentimentalities in Christmas numbers of the *Illustrated News*, and socially scoring triumph after triumph until a baronetcy comes as a reward. Surely in England a man cannot attain a greater height of the cakes-and-cream ideal!

All the pictures on exhibition have been shown to the public before; now at the Grosvenor Gallery, now at the Royal Academy, at Mr. McLane's in the Haymarket, or else perhaps by the Fine Arts Society. They have been so thoroughly discussed and criticised, and damned and praised, that it seems wellnigh useless to add further comment here. But for the first time we have the chance to follow his progress or his retrograde—whichever it may be called—during the thirty-eight years of his active life. For the first time we see the Millais of pre-Raphaelitism confronted with the Millais of Christmas numbers. The beginning of the pre-Raphaelite era is marked by the "Grandfather and Child," and the "Isabella," both exhibited in 1849. There is still one earlier picture, viz., the portrait of Hugh Fenn, Esq., but this was

painted before the foundation of the Brotherhood. In both these canvases of 1849 the young artist gave bold and forcible expression to his defiance of accepted creeds. In them is all the wonderfully wrought detail, the careful finish, the reverence for high ideals, and at the same time the affectation that distinguished not only Millais's early work but that of all the Brotherhood. Mr. F. G. Stephens, himself one of the pre-Raphaelites, quotes in the catalogue certain of his own words written in 1862 for the *London Review*. He says: "Half in fun, the Brotherhood called itself 'Pre-Raphaelite,' adopting that title rather to express a full measure of admiration for the motive which guided the great painters preceding Raphael, than intending it to be understood, as the critics of a dozen years ago received it, as chosen in approbation of the oftentimes fantastic, more often ascetic, and almost invariably imperfect system of execution to which the undeveloped powers of painting possessed by the early Italian artists limited so cruelly their achievements on the panel or the convent wall." Whatever may have been their motive, certain it is that their execution justified the critics in coming to this conclusion. The "Isabella" when you first look at it is so suggestive of the manner of the old Italian masters that it is not unnatural to suppose it was painted in direct imitation of them. If it was not for the freshness of the coloring it would not seem amiss on the old convent wall; while it is as elaborate in detail as any Botticelli or Cennelli. The pattern on the table cloth, the figures on Isabella's pale gray gown, the majolica plates, the fruit and wine, the stool with its carvings and the significant letters P. R. B.—all are finished with a care and skill that are simply marvelous. The details in the "Grandfather and Child," where you can count every cup and saucer in the cupboard and every plant and almost every blade of grass in the garden which you see through the window, are equally elaborate, and the absurd woodenness of the little girl and the crude realism of all the accessories make the whole seem quite as mannered and quaint. But this picture has not the same interest as the "Isabella," in which the figures are portraits, one of the number at least having a never failing attraction to lovers of poetry and art. For the youth at the end of the table drinking from his raised wine-glass is Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The next in interest is Lorenzo, who with an intense face hands a cut orange on one of the majolica plates to the modest Isabella. According to Mr. Stephens he is a combination of Mr. William Michael Rossetti and a Mr. Charles Compton, a young painter. Millais's father, Mr. W. Hugh Fenn, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris and Mr. Wright were the other sitters.

The next year produced his "Christ in the House of his Parents," the famous picture that set the critics to rivaling each other in the selection of strong and abusive adjectives; a portrait of "Thomas Combe," considered wonderful as the production of a youth of twenty, but so wooden and out of drawing that many a younger artist in America would be ashamed could he do no better; and the strange, fanciful, attractive "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," wherein a green goblin of an Ariel whispers in the ear of a not over handsome, but very earnest and well painted Ferdinand, and every leaf and flower is worked out and painted with incredible patience. Then in 1851 came "Mariana of the Moated Grange," which, despite the ungraceful naturalness of the weary one's pose, is wonderfully beautiful with its rich coloring, notably in Mariana's velvet gown, and the harmony of the many accessories—the stained glass windows, the garden without, broodery frame, the shrine in the deep shadow of the corner, the mouse that shrieked, the scattered leaves—all given with unwearied literalism. Belonging to the same date are "Return of the Dove to the Ark," representing two rather unprepossessing daughters of Noah receiving and fondling the dove; and "The Woodman's Daughter," one of, if not the most mannered and naïve of all these early paintings.

It is impossible not to dwell at length on these works of his pre-Raphaelite period. In the first place they are the most interesting in themselves for technical merit and individuality, though too often the latter quality becomes eccentricity, and the general effect is sacrificed to technique. They have also historical associations and significance that make them more important to study than the later portraits and pictures that mark no special era in English art.

The paintings of the intermediate stage in his art career also call for close attention. In them you can follow step by step the change in his method and aims, until at last the transformation is complete in "My First Sermon" and "My Second Sermon." In the "Huguenots," so widely known through the engraving, and "Ophelia," there is still the old love for detail. In the latter you can see every leaf and blossom on the trees and bushes, every petal in every flower. In the former the woman's dress is as elaborately wrought as that of the Isabella. But already the old affectations and mannerisms are disappearing, and more particularly in the "Huguenots," sentiment is expressed in forms less incompre-

hensible to the general public. It would be impossible to describe all the pictures belonging to this class and that may be said to date from 1852 to 1863. One of the best is the portrait of Ruskin standing by a waterfall, and holding a large brown wideawake in his hand. The most striking probably is the "Knight Crossing a Ford" in which there is much faithful, honest work in the Knight's face, while beautiful landscape effects are given in the background, where two nuns walk on the river bank, and the sun has just set behind the masses of trees beyond, filling the sky with the pale green light peculiar to the hour. "The Vale of Rest," which has been ranked by many critics as his finest work, unfortunately is not exhibited. But there is a little black-and-white drawing of it, which shows two sisters in the Convent garden just at sunset. On the farther side of the garden wall, tall, straight poplars stand up in bold relief against the sky. "Autumn Leaves," representing four children burning leaves in the twilight is the picture of which Ruskin said: "By far the most poetical work the painter has yet conceived; and also, as far as I know, the first instance of a perfectly painted twilight." It is curious to note in the "Knight Crossing a Ford," painted in 1857, how the new and the old methods seem to meet and contend for mastery; the Knight's face and the peacock, feathers, with a few other details, are still in the manner of "Isabella" and "Mariana." But the little girl and boy whom the Knight carries across the stream belong rather to the numerous children of Christmas numbers.

Indeed, the fact that the change was gradual and not sudden is clearly shown. The very year that brought forth "My First Sermon," in which the popular little maiden in velvet cap and red feather, with her hands thrust into a large sable muff, sits in a pew listening to the preacher, produced also "St. Agnes' Eve," with its moonlit Madeline in rich attire creeping to her knees. And the "Stella" and "Vanessa" of 1868 retain much of the early minuteness, while there is marked improvement and greater freedom in the treatment of the draperies.

The work of the next fifteen years includes some of Millais's best known pictures,—those made so familiar by engraving and photography. They are all suited to the intelligence of the multitude; they all deal with the life around him. If you say for them that they are real, and can be understood, it yet is impossible to contrast the pictures of Millais, the Pre-Raphaelite with those of Millais the man of the world, and not to feel that while the latter gain by the absence of affectation, they lose by the abandonment of the old lofty aims, the old earnestness of purpose and of work. But one word may be added, since the collection shows what is not observed in individual works; i. e., the unequal excellence of Millais's pictures. For an example we choose the most conspicuous in the Gallery. Two portraits hang almost side by side. That of Miss Eveleen Tennant, in a red dress, broad-brimmed black hat, carrying a basket of ferns against a background of trees, is strikingly full of character and is original in treatment. That of Mrs. Schlesinger is as stupid and characterless as a photograph.

E. R. P.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE public spirit of a city dominated by the Free Trade influence is finely exemplified, as it appears, by the success of New York in raising money for the monument to General Grant. The correspondent in that city of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, candidly states:

The bill introduced by Mr. Dowdne, of this city, into the House of Representatives, and reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs, appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of a monument in New York city to the memory of General Grant, is likely to throw cold water upon private contributions to the Monument Association.

And after stating the fact, the correspondent proceeds:

No matter how patriotic the object, it is rarely that the individual citizen of the commercial emporium can be persuaded to subscribe to anything of the kind if there is the remotest possibility that the Federal Treasury will come to the rescue. Mr. Dowdne's bill brings that possibility into the foreground.

This does not, it is true, measure up to the mark which some people had imagined "the commercial emporium" would always reach, under the inspiring and elevating influence of the gospel of an unchecked commerce, but perhaps there is some mistake about it. Perhaps the New York commercial princes will now spurn the \$500,000 from Congress, and make up the amount themselves, at a sitting,—after paying, of course, the balance needed for the Bartholdi pedestal.

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WHAT we do not like about the correspondent's paragraph is that he proceeds further to say that "there are many persons, not New Yorkers, who assert that . . . New York having

undertaken to build it, it would be a lasting reproach to its patriotism and public spirit if Congress should now have to step in to prevent default." Such reflections are scandalous, and are traceable, no doubt to the shameful demoralization of character caused by Protection. It is a fair presumption that any one who would say such a thing of "the commercial emporium" is a thinly disguised,—perhaps even an openly defiant,—advocate of American industry as against the superior claims of Birmingham or Manchester.

* * *

RECENT announcements of interest to students of oriental languages include the following: At the University of Oxford an Honor School of Oriental Studies has been founded. The seventh triennial meeting of the Oriental Congress will be held in Vienna next September. Mr. Le Page Renouf is mentioned as the probable successor of Dr. Birch as keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum.

* * *

ONE of the most incisive of English writers on current affairs is Mr. Labouchère, as exemplified in his journal *Truth*, and, it may also be added, one of the most sensible. His views of the proposed measures on copyright, as telegraphed from London this week, show a perception of the merits of the case which is phenomenal in the journalism of the British capital. We quote from a special despatch to *The Press*:

Senator Hawley's bill, based upon the principle of reciprocity, would, I think, satisfy authors on both sides of the Atlantic. The bill proposed by Chace would be unsatisfactory to British publishers, but this is no reason why the bill if passed will not be a good one for the protection of authors. The interests of authors and of printers are different. I never joined the howl at American publishers for reprinting English works without paying for the privilege. There is no natural property in an idea. Legislation makes it property. We admit this when we limit the protection to a term of years. The American publisher no more steals when he reprints the new novel of an English author without payment than the English publisher steals from Dickens's heirs when he reprints "David Copperfield" without paying them. Any international copyright must be based upon expediency. The author's cause is not bettered by the language sometimes indulged in toward American publishers. We are Free-traders, the Americans are Protectionists. They are, therefore, logical in protecting a native industry by insisting that if international copyright be granted the foreigner shall be compelled to have his American edition printed in America.

* * *

A colossal statue of Wm. H. Seward was talked of in Western New York some years since, but the project, after making a fair outset, lingered along without attracting much public attention, and was supposed to have gone to that limbo of forgotten monumental undertakings where so many similar memorials lie at rest. But now comes forward Mr. Walter G. Robinson, a sculptor of Auburn, New York, as it appears, who states that the model of the statue is nearly finished and will be ready for casting this coming spring. The figure is to be of bronze, seventeen feet high, and represents the great statesman in the attitude of making a public address.

REVIEWS.

MY STUDY, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Austin Phelps, D. D., Professor Emeritus in Andover Theological Seminary. Pp. vi & 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS volume, like its predecessor, "My Portfolio," is made up of very miscellaneous contributions to the religious press. The three essays which give the title to the book are to our thinking the most valuable, as they give an account of what Andover Seminary was in the day of its inception as a centre of religious effort. It was the headquarters of the application of the methods of the English Evangelical movement to orthodox American Christianity. To one side of this, the organization of the American Board, we referred editorially some time ago. Prof. Phelps opens up the other parts of the work done on Seminary Hill, or, as the Liberals used to call it, "Brimstone Hill."

Of the other essays the two on the Episcopal Church will probably attract the most attention. Our author has a keen eye for the strong points of that Church's system and methods, and it marks the progress of practical charity that a representative of New England Puritanism can write thus of the Church his fathers abhorred as but one remove from Rome. As late as the close of last century the Episcopal Church was so little known in Connecticut outside a few of the cities, that a man who was making the declaration then required by law from those who withdrew from the established Congregational Church, worded it: "I, John Smith, do hereby renounce the Christian religion, and connect myself with the Episcopal Church!"

Prof. Phelps shows in these essays his repugnance to the new type of Andover theology, with its theory of a future probation for all who have not had a fair chance of deciding on the claims of the Gospel in this life. Yet one of his own earlier works contains a

passage which we at the time interpreted to mean that he thought the work of regeneration might be accomplished in many after death.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION AND THE QUESTION OF WAGES; A Study in Social Physiology. By J. Schoenhof, author of "The Destructive Influence of the Tariff." Pp. ix & 157. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Schoenhof is a Free Trader whom it would not be unfair to call violent. Yet we have read his book with both pleasure and profit. It is encouraging to meet with a decided Free Trader who has not a trace of Anglomania anywhere about him, who does not hold a brief against American industry, who believes we can hold our own against anybody, and who is first of all an American. And while the theoretical part of the book is weak, there is a great mass of facts which do not prove Mr. Schoenhof's thesis at all, but which are of use in their place and worth knowing. Indeed we should say that the author is much more of a statistician than an economist, and that it is not his arguments but his figures which constitute the value of the work.

The main thesis is that American labor, although more costly than English if measured by the pay for a day's work, is in truth so much superior that we could afford to do away with the Tariff and fight our way into the markets of the world. That American labor is worth more by the day than that of any other country is (not admitted but) asserted and proven by every Protectionist economist we are acquainted with. It is an old boast of their school that the Tariff, which was said to take the backbone out of every kind of enterprise, has created a body of laborers the finest in the world. They have never ceased to chronicle every testimony to the excellence of our workmen as an argument in favor of the policy of the country with regard to labor.

We differ from Mr. Schoenhof in not asserting that the difference is so great as to equalize the difference in wages between Europe and America. And we differ also in not believing that our high level could be maintained if we abandoned the protective system, which has produced such splendid results.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Schoenhof does not take the pains to understand the writers he is combating. He puts absurdities into the mouths of Protectionists to which they never would assent.

HORSE AND MAN: THEIR MUTUAL DEPENDENCE AND DUTIES. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. 8vo. Pp. 339. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1886.

This is a handsome volume, fully illustrated, and will be read with interest and pleasure by every one who cares for the welfare of the horse, or is interested in the relations he has with man. Mr. Wood, who is an Englishman,—the author of some other semi-scientific books, including "Homes without Hands," and "Bible Animals,"—has a warm sympathy for his subject, though he expressly declares that he is "not a 'horsey' man," and this sympathy he manifests in the general drift of the book. He undertakes to upset some of the ordinary notions concerning the horse, and to bring about several particulars of reform in the manner in which he is treated. Thus he objects to shoeing in general, to certain forms of bits, the use of blinkers, clipping, docking the tail, and stable drugs.

With regard to these matters, the obviously just remark is that while there is a good deal of truth in Mr. Wood's ideas, he is altogether too radical in most of them. The facts will not bear him out. Thus, he argues in favor of not shoeing horses at all, and assuming that the horse is a native of a stony country, he insists that he can go without injury, unshod, on even our turnpike roads. In the first place it is not known where the horse originated, and it is scarcely reasonable to presume, in the absence of that knowledge, that he left the soft pastures which furnished him food, for stony uplands where grass was scarce; and in the second place it is as well settled as anything can be that horses cannot travel for any length of time, without shoes, on our modern ways. Not merely do stony country roads and the rougher city pavements break their hoofs, but the grit of the smoothest turnpike wears away the hoof and leaves the beast lame. Mr. Wood declares that the farriers shoe badly, and he is undoubtedly right, but it will take a great many books to convince people that it will do not to shoe at all.

With others of his ideas more unity is easy. His opposition to the bearing-rein,—the check-rein, as it is more commonly called in this country,—is reasonable, when one looks at the outrageous manner in which carriage horses are made to "style up," by their exacting drivers and owners. That the check-rein is altogether bad, however, is hardly to be believed. So long as it simply carries the horse's head at about the height which the animal, showing spirit, would naturally take, there can be no harm, and may be very considerable advantage. The beginning of kick-

ing and running away must usually be that the animal throws his head downward. That blinds or blinkers should be entirely abolished may be true, and may not. For a horse who is by nature steady, serene, and courageous, it would be better to give him full use of his eyes, but this may not be true of one who is nervous and timid. As for clipping it is firstly a question whether the natural thickness of the coat is excessive, and secondly whether there is sufficient care taken to protect the horse, after the operation, giving him an artificial cover, when not in motion, to take the place of the one which he has lost. To say that clipping is cruel, *per se*, is nonsense: one might as well affirm it of hair-cutting or shaving.

The chief value of Mr. Wood's book is that it will help to direct attention to the gross faults of our blacksmiths in shoeing. As a rule they do not understand at all the work they are set to do, and the best of them are lamentably deficient in a scientific acquaintance with the structure and uses of the horse's foot, such as ought to be acquired by every farrier before he drives his first nail. Something will be done, we hope, in the direction of a better knowledge, by our new schools of veterinary surgery.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE perennial bloom of those topics which relate to every-day life is shown once more by a substantial volume of 285 pages on "How to be Happy though Married," its sub-title being "A Handbook to Marriage." After all that has been said on this subject, it is in fact as fresh as ever, and the collection of materials in this volume will doubtless be read and enjoyed just as if nothing of the sort were to be found on library shelves. The author describes himself as "A Graduate in the University of Matrimony," and the tendency of his book is to encourage others to the belief that "though married," they may be "happy." He quotes, it is true, all sorts of expressions on the subject, but he agrees with Dr. Johnson that "marriage is the best state for man in general." He thinks Richter's declaration an exaggerated one that "no man can live piously or die righteously without a wife," but he cites the experiences and emphatic testimony of de Tocqueville, Bunyan, Baxter, Luther, Guizot, Bismarck, Burke, Disraeli, Curran, Flaxman, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Sir Wm. Napier, Stuart Mill, and many more that they had been greatly aided in their life work by their wives. It is, indeed, the very abundant anecdotes, quotations, and historical and literary allusions which at once make the book readable and give it value. While its general tone is lively, it is really a very good study of the matrimonial relation, with conclusions drawn from an array of the facts. (New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

Mr. J. E. Murray, who is principal of the high school at Oenaville, Texas, and has been Superintendent of the Public Schools of Caldwell, in that State, has prepared a new series in "English Composition, Analysis, and Grammar," the first, already issued, being for primary and the other for more advanced classes. His plan is to begin, as the title of his book indicates, with Composition, so that the pupil may "learn to do by doing," and then to develop, after this experience, the analytical and grammatical characteristics of sentences. The work possesses novelty enough to at least entitle it to examination by teachers. (Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.)

Mr. Geo. Ticknor Curtis has gathered into a small volume, in paper covers, (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), his three papers defending General McClellan's war record, published in the *North American Review*, in 1880, and an article, a tribute to the General's memory, published in the *New York Star*, in November last. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Curtis takes the most favorable view of McClellan's capabilities and purposes, and thinks it necessary, therefore, to reflect severely upon Mr. Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, General Halleck, and others. As an argument, it is clear and energetic, of course, but the great question, after all, whether McClellan possessed the qualities required for the command of the armies in that emergency, is not very materially dealt with. Such weak points as his extraordinary letter to the President from Harrison's Landing, and his inaction after Antietam are not effectively disposed of, simply because they are weak, and even so talented an advocate as Mr. Curtis is necessarily embarrassed in dealing with them.

"Jacob Schuyler's Millions," (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), is an anonymous novel, evidently by a new hand, that deserves a certain amount of favorable notice for the freshness of its scene, and leading characterization. It is devoted to an elaboration of the old Dutch dwellers on the Hudson, about the Hackensack. The Hudson has been pretty well exploited by the fictionists, but this curious range of country seems to have hitherto escaped. The present author knows his ground well, and the sketches of character and environment are not without value. The story it-

self is to our taste flavorless, although it is very sensational. "Jacob Schuyler" died without making a will, or he secreted it so effectually that the heirs could not find it,—there is so much needless complication that we gave over the attempt to straighten it out for our own satisfaction, though other readers may be more patient. At all events, there is a tremendous and exciting hunt for the missing document, and therefrom grow the numerous incidents which form the body of the book. It is clever in a way, and the interest is certainly well sustained.

"The Master of L'Etrange," by Eugene Hall is declared in the published announcement to be an American story. Possibly the statement refers to South America; at least there is no touch or hint of the United States of America in it. One of the characters is "Sir Guy L'Etrange" who lives in a "chateau," which "might have been taken for a fortified castle." The whole performance is on that preposterous basis. Not one word of good is to be said of this book; from the first line to the last it is unmitigated trash. (T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.)

A new edition of Hon. A. G. Ritch's "Aztlán," (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.), will no doubt find many interested readers. The book is devoted to the history, resources and attractions of New Mexico, and it is about the best summarized account of that veritable wonderland that is anywhere obtainable. "Aztlán" is coldly practical; it is studded with facts, figures, tables, statistics of all kinds; yet it is, to the rightly seeing eye, more fascinating than most romance. Considerable new matter has been added by Mr. Ritch to this edition, and his labors as a whole may be fairly called encyclopedic. We have here an outline sketch of the history of New Mexico from the earliest times, and of the events leading to its latter day development; a history of the enormous mining interests of the country, of the marvelous opening of the region by the railway, of its agriculture, its trade, its people,—of everything of value to the intending settler or to the citizen who wants well digested information concerning our Western possessions. Maps, plans and pictures in plenty assist the text.

Of cookery books there is no lack, but there is ample room for as good a new one as Pierre Caron's "French Dishes for American Tables," which Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just published. Mr. Caron speaks as one with authority, since he was formerly chief cook at Delmonico's, New York. For all that, his recipes are not unduly extravagant, while they afford an agreeable variety to the ordinary bill of fare. It will give an idea of the freshness and completeness of this work to state that Mr. Caron describes the making of 79 different kinds of soups. Most Americans will be astonished to know that there are that many soups, or the possibility of that number of soups, in the world. We are bound to say, though, that soup is at once Mr. Caron's weakness and his stronghold; the other branches of the art are not treated by him with the same fulness, though there is no lack of appetizing matter. The peculiar merit of this book is that it widens the culinary view. Plain roast and boiled are good, and are nowhere better than on American tables, but in *entrées*, little titillating dishes, sauces, and the like, there is much to be learned from French methods, and the housekeeper who practically follows Mr. Caron's simply expressed instructions will "furnish forth" a table of greatly increased variety and attractiveness.

"The Correspondent," by James Wood Davidson, A. M., (D. Appleton & Co., New York), is a hand-book which at one time or another might be found useful to any person, however well used he may be to the forms of society. Mr. Davidson's book is not at all to be classed with the Ready Writers, and the usual books of epistolary etiquette; it does not concern itself with the subject matter of letter writing, and it is addressed solely to those who know how to write and know what they want to write. It is, apart from various allied subjects of useful information, such as rates of postage, etc., merely a book of forms. Probably every person feels now and then at a loss, when taken out of the usual line of his correspondence, as to the exactly proper form of address, signature, etc., in certain cases. How to address a Senator, an Earl, a Duke, a high government official, officials of lower grade, wives of distinguished personages, for instance? A person of cultivation cannot go far wrong doubtless in any case, but he may easily miss certain points which will show at once to the recipient that the writer is off his natural or accustomed ground. There are niceties,—it is astonishing to note, in looking over such a book as Mr. Davidson's, how many, and how shrewd, and how really logical these distinctions of a breath are. Of course it is easy to make light of the whole business. Readers of "Happy Thoughts" will remember the hero's wrestlings with the subject of repartees, and how he designed a list to cover all imaginable cases, starting off bravely with,—"A:—Armorer:—What to say to an Armorer." That is all fair enough fun, but Mr. Davidson has the right of it also. We have not observed whether he lays

down the rules for addressing Armorers or not, but there is very little in the subject as a whole that has escaped his attention.

"Letters to a Daughter," by Helen Ekin Starrett, is a series of little chapters of good advice to young girls on Behavior and Manners, Personal Habits, Associates, Aims in Life, and other like topics. The style is tender, simple and direct, and the book is evidently the fruit of a full, affectionate heart, as well as of a refined womanly nature. These sweet "Letters" are truly excellent in all respects, and all our daughters would be the better by laying their homely wisdom to heart. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

ART.

THE ENGLISH WATER-COLORS AT THE ACADEMY.

PERHAPS no more interesting or instructive collection of pictures has ever been exhibited at the Academy than this which, by Mr. Blackburn's good offices, we are permitted to view and study. It gives us the opportunity to actually see what Mr. Ruskin's impassioned pages described for the days of our youth—a school of art which nevertheless remains strongly remote from us, in comparison with those of Continental Europe. For while we manage to keep ourselves fairly well informed about the work of French, and German, and Italian, and Spanish painters, we know next to nothing of English, except by hearsay; and while a very fair share of the best things produced in the Continent find American purchasers, English pictures, except in the form of etchings and engravings, do not come to us at all. Why this is would involve some explanation, for which space is not permitted me; but I may say with confidence that we are at least obliged to Mr. Blackburn for the large and really representative collection which he has brought to us. Let us turn, then, to consider the pictures themselves.

The first and most important lesson which the exhibition has to teach is that of race peculiarities, and not, as the obliging exhibitor seems to think, that of methods. As exemplifying the possibilities of water-color as a distinct art; as demonstrating its adaptability to all classes of work and to the widest range of subjects, the exhibition has a certain amount of exceptional interest, no doubt, but this interest is by no means so great or so exceptional as Mr. Blackburn thinks it is, if we are to judge by his lectures and the notes which accompany the catalogue.

What is remarkable, however, is the persistent conservatism of the methods of handling most in vogue, and the tenacity with which conceptions, not only of certain classes of subjects but of art itself, which can hardly be regarded as other than extremely insular—the tenacity with which these adhere to and influence—may dominate, the practice of young men, whose education must have made them more or less familiar with tendencies which all the world outside of England regards as healthy and right. This is the marvel: this certainly is the thing to study.

Much as there is in the exhibition that is beautiful and to be commended on absolute grounds,—and there is a great deal that is to be commended,—it will yet have to be admitted that they are not the things which would be regarded as characteristic of the school, while many, I had almost said most, of the works which the student of humanity will find most interesting for the light they throw on the influence by which races are fashioned, and the manner in which race peculiarities express themselves, have little or nothing to recommend them as models in any broad sense of what painter's work should be.

Taking, for instance, the picture of "Little Nell and her Grandfather at the Races," by Mr. Chas. Green, (No. 50). Not only as a study of character is this work altogether admirable, but it is quite faultless as an example of methods of treatment by which the school is chiefly characterized, nor does this have reference either to the patient care with which the surface is stippled, so much as to the exquisite, almost mathematical precision of the drawing which is apparent in the laying of each separate wash. Nothing could be more workmanlike, and yet if regard is had for the essentials of pictorial effect, the picture is a glaring example of what the real masters of painting have taught us to avoid.

For the principle may be accepted as fundamental that it is the artist's business to convey an impression rather than a hundred impressions at once. All our talk about breadth, and concentration, and simplicity hinges on this, that the picture should deliver its message with the utmost directness. To do this it must "pull together," whether details are sacrificed or not. Now this picture of Mr. Green's does not pull together at all, harmonious as it is in color, and well preserved as the tone is everywhere,—a quality, by the way, in which several other very good pictures are notably deficient. Look, for instance, at Mr. Brentnall's "Cruel Winter," (No. 18), in which, though the scene is out of doors and in the snow, the head of the figure might almost have been painted by firelight.

The trouble with Mr. Green's picture is that it is utterly lacking in breadth, and this is true not only of the picture as a whole, but of the individual figures of which it is composed. Every face in it is painted like a miniature, but the painter has not learned that an assemblage of members does not necessarily constitute a whole, however numerous or however perfect in themselves they may be.

Another peculiarity which strikes the visitor to this exhibition is the absence of that selection of subjects with reference to the qualities peculiar to water-color methods, to which our own painters are wont to attach so much importance, and if the impression which is thus conveyed is often that of great technical mastery of material, as it undoubtedly is in such splendid works as Mr. Herkomer's, "Grandfather's Pet," (No. 28), Mr. Wilson's picture of Sir James D. Linton, (No. 4), Mr. Thomas Huson's "Sons of Toil," (No. 7), Mr. Henry's "Pilchard Fishermen off the Coast of Cornwall," (No. 36), and among the landscapes Mr. Croft's "Tintagel, Cornwall," (No. 24.) In a good many others it will have to be admitted that the observer is reminded rather of limitations which have not been observed when such observance would have been profitable, than of obstacles overcome.

The mistake is not so much one of choice of subject, it is true, as of choice of methods in the treatment, but everybody knows how much easier it is to be tempted into wrong methods by some subjects than by others, and I would not find fault with the artist's choice of subject, except where this had been attended by this unfortunate result. "An Autumn Evening," (No. 31), by Mr. George Lucas, will illustrate this. The picture is a large landscape presenting a stretch of hilly country; a field of ripe grain in the foreground and blue mountains beyond fading into a sunset sky that Turner might have painted. It is a striking picture, and one possessing many admirable qualities, but it is one also which exhibits faults which your conscientious critic must regard it as his duty to condemn. In the first place, as was said just now of the "Little Nell," it does not "pull together," the upper half being much the best: this however is by the way, and I have chosen it as an example of subject unsuited to water-color, or at least such kind of treatment in water-color as the painter has attempted. The effect is terribly labored, and is a great deal of a mess after all, and one cannot help thinking how much more sensible a course it would have been to have painted it at the outset either in oils or in body color.

Close by is a little picture called "Sunrise in London, Midwinter," (No. 105), by Mr. Herbert Marshall, which is as admirable in this respect as the one just described is faulty. The subject is exactly suited to the medium chosen and to the methods adopted, and the result is all that could be desired. L. W. M.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Royal Geographical Society is making an effort to improve the methods in the study of geography at the common schools in England. For this purpose an exhibition is being held of maps, globes and other devices of all descriptions, to assist pupil and teacher. The catalogue of the exhibition fills eighty large pages, and public lectures on the study of geography are being given under the auspices of the Society.

Nature states that there is a movement on foot to establish an Anthropological Exhibition in Berlin. The idea is to bring a specimen of every kind of man and have him live all the time in the museum. It would be a sort of human Zoological Garden, carrying out on an extended plan and for scientific purposes the notions of the enterprising managers of the dime museums.

M. Hirn has sent to the French Academy a notice of observations on the red sunsets from his observatory expressing surprise at finding that the redness originated at a height far above the ordinarily supposed height of the atmosphere. Without positively committing himself to any hypothesis, he thinks that electricity alone would have been capable of maintaining the extremely rare materials at such a height, if we suppose: (1.) That the extreme layers of our atmosphere possess a powerful specific electricity, and (2.) That the materials were themselves projected with an electricity of the same name.

On Danish maps near the east coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, a little island may be found named Christiansö. This is an error, for there never has been any such island there. It seems that about twenty kilometres from Bornholm is a little group of three islets, called Christiansholm, Frederiksholm, and Gräsholm, where long since were some fortifications, now in ruins, called Christiansö. How this name has been transferred to a mythical islet on the coast of Bornholm is a mystery.

Before a recent meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, Professor Peter expressed the opinion that European and Indian

cholera differ only by the relative intensity of the producing causes. The two forms may arise spontaneously, either in Europe or in India, being engendered in either case by volatile ptomaines produced by organic putrefaction. M. Gustave Le Bon reports some interesting observations, made during his visits to India, which strikingly corroborate these views. The cholera in India is confined almost exclusively to the Hindoo population. Even in the great cities all the English live in cantonments, which are reserved for their exclusive use, at some distance from the towns. In these places the hygienic arrangements are very complete; neatness is pushed to excess, and the most scrupulous attention is paid to the origin of the water which is used.

Professor W. Mattieu Williams contends that minute particles of dust are expelled or driven away from heated bodies, and that the expulsion operates in the open air and confined spaces alike. Large bodies, he adds, are similarly repelled, but as the repulsion acts only superficially and the inertia of a mass of given matter increases with the cube of its through dimension, and its surface only with the square of the same, the repulsion of such masses demands special and delicate arrangements to render it visible. Assuming this view—that dust is repelled from warmer to cooler bodies, be those bodies solid or gaseous—to be proved, then, “if the walls, floor, ceiling and furniture of a room be warmer than the air of a room, the dust will be repelled from the walls, etc., to the air; while if the air be warmer than the walls the dust will be projected from the air to the walls.” Hence those methods of warming rooms are to be preferred which heat the air rather than the solid objects; and this, in Mr. Williams's opinion, should exclude open fires.

The government of Tasmania are, according to *Nature*, making arrangements upon a large scale for naturalizing lobsters, crabs, turbot, brill, and other European fishes in the waters of that country. The various consignments will be shipped at Plymouth, and transported through the medium of the steamship companies trading between London and Hobart. An exhaustive report has been published by the Government of Tasmania, setting forth the objects in view, and giving suggestions for carrying them into effect. The report adds that, while the achievement of the acclimatization of European fishes would lay the foundation of new and very valuable fishing industries in Tasmania, it might also prove a highly remunerative commercial enterprise to the shipping firms under whose auspices the operations will be conducted. Applications have been made in various quarters for supplies of fish, which have been satisfactorily responded to. Special tanks are being prepared, as well as apparatus, in order to provide for the necessities of the fish en route, which it is anticipated can be transmitted with little difficulty.

In Grand Lake, Sandy Lake, and other bodies of fresh water in Newfoundland, seals are known to breed in abundance, never visiting the sea. Like habits are said to be found in these animals inhabiting Lake Baikal in central Asia, twelve hundred and eighty feet above sea-level. In a pamphlet by Mr. Harvey entitled, “Across Newfoundland,” the author is of the belief that these fresh-water lakes of Newfoundland have undergone a gradual change from a previous brackish or salty condition, and that the inhabitants have by degrees adapted themselves to their changed conditions. Grounds for this belief are afforded by the fact that other large bodies of the salt water in Newfoundland are during periods of the year cut off from the sea, and might readily become permanently separated.

The joint commission appointed by the last congress to consider the propriety of consolidating the scientific bureaus of the government have concluded the examination of witnesses, and will shortly submit their report. While their recommendations are not definitely known, it is probable some sort of re-organization will be advised with regard to the signal service, and it may be entirely separated from the army. General Sheridan is authority for the statement that the army does not need this wing of its service, and that there is no objection to placing it under civil control.

A change has been made in the time of issuing the Smithsonian and national museum reports. Heretofore these reports covered the calendar year; but the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution have recently directed that the reports shall hereafter correspond to the fiscal year extending from July to the end of the following June inclusive. The reports from January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885, are now about ready for the printer; the report of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the board of regents, for the first half of 1885, being already published in pamphlet form.

A Winnipeg despatch to the *Chicago Tribune*, dated 17th inst., says: The explorations on the line of the proposed Hudson Bay railway from the northeast end of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson

Bay, along the course of the Nelson river, have been completed; and Major Jarvis, with his party, reached Selkirk Saturday evening. The party proceeded to Norway House in the middle of October last, and started from there in canoes, but were frozen in when only twenty-five miles on their journey, and had to abandon the canoes and use sleighs drawn by men, as the means of transport. The whole route of the proposed railway from Sea River to the terminus chosen at the mouth of the Nelson river, a distance of about three hundred and ten miles, was actually traversed on foot and thoroughly explored, and the result may be briefly summed up as follows: the line is quite practicable, the rock and earth work being light, with no heavy bridging, nor any work of an exceptional character. It may, indeed, be considered an easy line to construct, the country generally being level, and with a sand or gravel formation. The only rock met with was at the southern end of the line. The timber is not of a large size, but enough was found for all immediate requirements. The Nelson river terminus is very favorably situated, being large, flat, well drained, and about ten feet above high water. The total distance walked over was upwards of a thousand miles.

THE LITERATURE OF PROTECTION.

THE *Bulletin* of the Iron and Steel Association prints the following letter: To the Editor of The Bulletin: DEAR SIR: Just once let me say that many manufacturers do not seem to care how ably and unselfishly their cause is championed by men who have no personal interest in a single act of duty, and who are actuated only by patriotic motives in exposing the sophistries and the falsehoods of Free Trade. How many manufacturers recall with grateful feelings the inestimable services of Dudley C. Haskell, who gave his life to the cause of Protection in the Congressional contest over the tariff of 1883, or give a thought to the family he left behind him? Henry C. Carey to his dying day anathematized the manufacturers of this country because they gave him so little recognition for the services he had rendered them, and when this teacher of all our Protectionist teachers died they raised no monument to his memory. Philadelphia, which owes so much to his unselfish services to Protection, and so much to the services of his father before him, dishonors itself by forgetting him. Horace Greeley was certainly, through the columns of the *Tribune* and in other popular ways, the most influential advocate of Protection the country has ever had, and yet the *Tribune* never contained many advertisements from manufacturers, and sometimes and most frequently none at all. It contains none to-day. In a recent address at Boston Dr. John L. Hayes, the veteran Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said most truthfully that “the men who have done the most to advance the Protective cause have had no material interest in the interests they have advanced.” Carey had none, Greeley had none, and Haskell had none, and I might mention many other influential advocates of Protection who have had no direct interest in upholding this policy. But the rule has been to treat the influential and unselfish advocates of Protection very much as Carey and Greeley were treated in their lifetime, and as poor Haskell's services have been remembered. Those Protectionists who have borne the heat and burden of the day have not usually received the recognition and the encouragement they deserved, many of them remaining poor all their days, while great interests have been built up by their fidelity, their industry, and their sagacity. It is not right, it is not manly, it is not honorable, that these interests should neglect those who have unselfishly done so much for them. I can mention two or three men with national reputations, and two or three other quiet but most effective Protection speakers and writers whose voices are now mute and whose pens are idle because there is no inducement for them to further employ their time and strength in a work which is not even appreciated, much less rewarded. Those who are directly interested in the preservation of Protective duties should have made it a part of their business to see that these self-sacrificing men were properly sustained, especially as the most deserving are usually the least inclined to push their claims or to organize methods of securing financial support. Humbugs and humbug schemes get the encouragement and the money which the real workers for Protection and staunch friends of the cause like the *New York Tribune* should receive. The money recently sunk in the unwise attempt to establish *The Daily Telegraph* in New York City would have flooded the whole West with Protective tariff literature. This is not as it should be, and, good friends of Protection, I pray you that there be no more of it. I ask you to think twice before you give your money and the use of your name, and that you give only to those who have proved themselves to be worthy of your entire confidence.

New York, January 15th, 1886.

MANUFACTURER.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE extensive fire on Arch street, in this city, last week, was the cause of serious loss to Cornell University. Mr. F. E. Ives, a former student there, and known by his “Ives Process” of photo-engraving, had promised to give to the Museum of Applied Chemistry at Cornell, the set of specimens, plates, casts, etc., illustrating his various processes, handsomely mounted in cases, which were on view at the Franklin Institute Exhibition last Autumn. Unfortunately for his design, the whole of them, boxed and ready to go forward, were in the establishment of Messrs. Crosscup & West, the engravers, and were totally destroyed in the fire.

“The novelist's profession is apparently becoming hereditary,” remarks, the *Boston Post*. “Not to speak of Miss Thackeray, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, and other well-known instances, a daughter of Mr. Howells is making ready to try her hand at fiction; a daughter of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney has a novel in press; a son of Mr. William Black has begun to write children's stories,

and a sister of Mr. E. P. Roe will soon give the world a novel. It may be added that Mr. J. H. McCarthy, a son of Mr. Justin McCarthy, is about to publish a story."

The Johns Hopkins University announces for publication in phototype seventeen pages of a Syrian manuscript, containing the epistles known as "Antilegomena." The original is the "Williams" manuscript, and is said to possess much critical value. The phototypes are made, we believe, by Gutekunst, of Philadelphia, and the work is to be brought out under the editorship of Dr. Isaac H. Hall. The subscription price is three dollars.

A new edition of Mr. Cross's "Life of George Eliot" has just come from the press of Harper & Brothers, containing new and important information relating to the subject of George Eliot's change of religious belief in 1841-42 and recollections of the Coventry period of her life.

The ninth part of Dr. J. M. Carnochan's work on "Practical Surgery" is nearly ready for publication. It is entirely devoted to a continuation of his discussion of the subject of Shock and Collapse, which in this work has received more elaborate treatment than has been previously given to it in any medical treatise.

The "Rainbow Series" of new and original novels, by popular American and foreign authors, is announced by Cassell & Company. These volumes are well printed, and bound in rainbow hued paper—hence the name—and sold for twenty-five cents. The initial volumes are "A Crimson Stain," by Annie Bradshaw, and "Morgan's Horror," by Geo. Manville Fenn. The latter, of course, is quite well known in literature; the other is a new writer to most of us. Her story has for its hero an English woman of courage, and for its villain a revengeful Spaniard.

A new historical work on the Indians, with the title "The Massacres of the Mountains," is announced by Messrs. Harper. The author is Mr. J. P. Dunn, Jr., of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, it is stated, has finished two new novels—"A Lonely Parish," in which the scene is laid in an English village, and "Prince Sarresca," the history of a princely Roman family.

The second volume of the history of "Methodism in Ireland," by Cruikshank, is in press. It covers the period from 1789 to 1819. It is highly spoken of.

Father Chrysostom, of the Odanah Mission, is preparing a history of the early Indian missions of Wisconsin, which will be a valuable work. He has access to manuscripts and documents at the Vatican, and is assisted by several Indian priests and students.

To the series of the "Canterbury Poets," London, has been added a selection of the "Best Work" of Mr. Walt Whitman, edited by Mr. Hubert Rhys, with the poet's consent.—The English government will introduce a bill in Parliament to amend the law of copyright so as to enable England to enter the International Copyright Union.—Ginn & Co. have nearly ready an inexpensive edition of "Guy Mannering" for the use of schools. It will be followed by "Ivanhoe."—A Shelley Society has been organized in London to allow the lovers of the poet to meet and discuss his works and points of interest in his life and character. It is desired to compile a Shelley Lexicon or concordance, to arrange for the representation of his plays, and in all ways to extend the knowledge of his genius.—*Shakespeareana* for January has various articles of interest. "The Story of a Great Biography," is a well made summary of Mr. Halliwell-Phillips's modestly entitled "Outlines," while "The Drury Lane Theatre" by Augustus Harris, and "As You Like It," and "Stratford on Avon" by Sidney L. Lee give the kind of satisfaction that comes from reading the work of people who write from full knowledge. Mr. J. Parker Norris is doing as well with his "Editors of Shakespeare" as he did with his "Portraits."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue immediately a new edition of Macaulay's works in sixteen volumes.—*Merry and Wise* is the title of a new illustrated English monthly for young folks, issued under the auspices of Cardinal Manning.—Prof. E. S. Morse, author of "Japanese Homes," has another book nearly ready, which the Appletons will publish. Elwood J. Bishop, author of "Tropical America," is only 25 years old, but has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. Mr. Bishop is the gentleman recently named as proposing to write a Life of Josh Billings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell contributes to the *Critic* a particularly entertaining sketch of the life and literary labors of her uncle, Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland.—Mr. J. H. McCarthy, M. P., is now authoritatively announced as the author of "The Candidate."—Rhoda Broughton, after three years of rest, has another novel ready.—Mrs. Dahlgren has written two more novels, one of which will be published soon by Messrs. Ticknor & Co.—Harper & Bros. have in preparation a work on "Railway Monopolies," by Joseph F. Hudson, editor of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, which is said to be the most important book on the subject yet written.

When Houghton, Mifflin & Co. declared the John W. Lovell Co. to have violated the rights of Mr. Longfellow's heirs by publishing "Hyperion," the latter firm brought a libel suit against them for \$25,000 damages. On trial it was shown that the Lovell cheap reprint was not a verbatim reproduction of the uncopyrighted edition of 1839, but contained changes of the original text. Accordingly, Judge Ingraham, of New York, recently directed a verdict for Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the poet's authorized publishers.

Henry C. Walsh, who has succeeded T. P. Gill as editor of the *Catholic World*, Mr. Gill having recently been elected to Parliament, is a younger brother of the new editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*. He comes of a Philadelphia family that has been known in the literary world for three generations.—Prof. Alexander Johnston, of Princeton, has in preparation a work devoted to the history of the United States from 1840 to the present time.—"The Massacres of the Mountains" is an historical work on the Indians, by I. P. Dunn, Jr., which is in the press of Harper & Bros.—*Scandinavia*, the excellent Chicago monthly, has successfully passed through what is described as a "crisis." There were fears that, if continued, the paper would have to appear in restricted proportions, but the difficulties have been happily overcome. An incorporated company has taken charge.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE January *Harvard Monthly* is quite a pleasant number, with a sufficient admixture of light and heavy matter to make it a readable magazine. The principal article is on The Older Arabic Poetry, by Prof. Crawford H. Toy.

It will give pleasure to many admirers of the late Dr. E. Mulford to hear that an article on him, by Horace E. Scudder, is to be amongst the contents of the March *Atlantic*.

The *Atlantic Monthly* promises for the March number a story entitled "A Brother to Dragons," by a writer for whom Mr. Aldrich predicts a brilliant reputation. Mr. Justin Winsor, professor of bibliography in Harvard University, has written for the same issue an article of curious literary and historical interest on "Americana."

It is announced that a new monthly, the *Citizen*, is about to appear in Boston, dealing with current questions in public affairs.

Professor Huxley has written a further reply to Mr. Gladstone. It will appear in the next number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

"What do you think the English magazines pay their authors?" says the *Boston Transcript*. "Ten shillings a page, on the average."

A new paper has just been started at Braunschweig, Germany. It is devoted to the study of natural history and is entitled, "*Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau*." It is published by Friedrich Vieweg & Son, with the assistance of Profs. J. Bernstein, A. von Koenen, Victor Meyer, and B. Schwalbe.

In our notice of the *New Princeton Review* we were at fault in mentioning Prof. Alexander Johnston, of Princeton, as the editor: it is edited by Prof. Sloan. Prof. Johnston, we are also advised, is not a Mugwump, but has always been a Democrat.

Science announces that it intends, during the next few weeks, to present its readers with discussions of the urgent questions of the day by some of our leading writers and students of social science and political economy. One of the principal objects in the discussion is stated to be "to compare the attitudes of the two great schools of economic writers towards the practical questions of the day, the labor question, the relation of ethics to the principles which rule in the conduct of business, etc., etc." All of which sounds well, and we hope it may prove to be as announced; but we have learned to be somewhat suspicious of economic discussions nominally impartial but really dominated by Free Trade influences. The phrase "some of our leading writers and students of social science and political economy" sounds well it is true.

The Boston monthly, *Paper and Press*, prints in its January number a portrait and sketch of Mark Wilcox, the paper-maker, whose family have been engaged in the same business and at the same place (Ivy Mills, Delaware Co., Pa.), since 1729—a period of 155 years. This is said to be the oldest business house of any description in the United States.

Three new fortnightly reviews were started in France at the beginning of the present year, the *Revue Illustrée*, edited by M. F. G. Dumas, the *Revue Mondaine*, edited by M. M. Guilleminot, and the *Revue d'Art Dramatique*, edited by M. E. Stoullig.—The London *Athenaeum* has begun a department devoted to "American Books."—The 168th volume of *Littell's Living Age* opened with the issue for the week ending January 2d.—The *Citizen* is the title of a new monthly magazine devoted to questions of government and citizenship, which will appear this month in New York.—The first number of a new weekly periodical called *Church and State* has appeared in London.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LETTERS TO A DAUGHTER, AND A LITTLE SERMON TO SCHOOL-GIRLS. By Helen Ekin Starrett. Pp. 124. \$0.75. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

THE HUMBLER POETS: A COLLECTION OF NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL VERSE, 1870 to 1885. [Edited by] Sisson Thompson. Pp. 459. \$2.00. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

RACHEL. By Nina H. Kennard. ("Famous Women" Series.) Pp. 307. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

A SHORT HISTORY OF NAPOLEON THE FIRST. By John Robert Seeley. Pp. 315. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

MADAME MOHL: HER SALON AND HER FRIENDS. A Study of Social Life in Paris. By Kathleen O'Meara. Pp. 317. \$2.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

DRIFT.

—It is very difficult to regulate social matters, and all persons informed have known for years that the round of gayeties in Washington was very severe on all the people engaged in it, the ladies especially—that half a dozen parties a week, with as many lunches and teas and receptions and dinners, were too much—destroying health and beauty, consuming youth and the capacity for useful happiness, if not directly taking life itself. Miss Bayard's death will for the moment check the giddy whirl of fashionable life in Washington, the clattering of carriages from one brightly lighted house to another, but the lesson that there is in it will presently be lost in the glittering flow of life as completely as a snow-flake on a river.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette*.

—"When I speak of religious truth," said President Porter the other evening to the Boston Yalensians, "I mean that truth which exhibits theism as distinguished from atheism, and the supernatural as distinguished from the natural in the construction of the history of our race. It seems to me that everywhere the practical demand comes now, in ways which we can feel better than describe, that our young men shall have the side of faith

and reverence strengthened rather than weakened. And it is neither for the interests, nor can it be for the prosperity of any college not to meet the demand. I will say, therefore, that the next ten years will show, possibly the next five years will show, that we must introduce these influences in order to meet even the demands of our pupils, because we know that the minds of thinking men, young men especially, are exercised upon these great questions. Is there, or is there not, a personal God? Did Christ come, and did he make himself manifest in the fields of human life, a supernatural power in human history? We are brought by the philosophy of our day, both speculative and historical, to these questions."

—Few men have left more substantial traces of their existence, says the London *St. James Gazette*, than Christopher Columbus; yet it is not known for certain where he was born, nor even where he was buried, for both San Domingo and Havana claim the possession of his bones. The Abbe Cassanova has, however, made out a very strong case in favor of Calvi, in Dorsica, to be regarded as the natal place of the great discoverer; and the people of Calvi are accordingly making arrangements to celebrate the fourth centenary of their illustrious townsman on a grand scale.

—General Sherman says that he is going to take up his residence in New York. His youngest son, who is now attending the St. Louis University, will graduate next Summer, and he wants to go to Yale College next Fall. The General and Mrs. Sherman desire to be near him; and, as their son-in-law and daughter, Lieutenant Fitch and wife, have moved East, they have a double reason for going. They will spend next Summer in California, and move to New York City in the Fall.

—A New Orleans letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "One thing that takes the northern visitor to New Orleans off his feet is the covert or open hostility manifested in the Latin quarter toward George W. Cable. A lady whose face and eyes recall the pictures and characters in 'The Grandissimes,' will inform you that Cable knew little of the Creoles because he had no Creole acquaintances, and men who admit that Cable has done, or is doing, as much for New Orleans as Dickens did for London, will look at you with the Creole eyes that Cable has made famous and tell you with Creole emphasis that Cable lies like the very devil, and yet they will admit in the

next breath that he has done more for the Creole and the South than any other writer of fiction.

—Mrs. Pennell, in her sketch of Mr. C. G. Leland, in *The Critic*, says his stay in Philadelphia, (from 1878 to 1883), gave him opportunity to fall into regular habits, and to lead what may be called a home life, and that his way of living since he has been back in England has changed but slightly. He now has his London headquarters at the Langham Hotel, as he had years ago, though during the summer months last year he wandered in Normandy and Brittany, and his autumn was passed in Brighton. He still devotes his mornings to literary work, and many of his afternoons to teaching decorative art. He is one of the Directors of the Home Arts Society, which has its chief office in the Langham chambers, close to the hotel, and there he teaches and works just as he did in the Hollingsworth schoolrooms.

—For generations it has been boasted that the Germans never would give up their Gothic; but the fact seems to be that the use of Roman type is becoming general in Germany for printing books having an international character. In the second half of 1884 there were printed in Germany and Austria 163 linguistic works in Gothic characters against 390 in Roman type. Of books devoted to medical science, natural history, and physical science, 149 were printed in Gothic and 720 in Roman type.

—It has recently been stated that General McClellan's recollections, the manuscript of which was burned, has been almost reproduced and will be published soon, and they will occasion as much comment as Mr. Depew's letter on the Grant-Johnson matter gave rise to. Gen. Fitz-John Porter says: "The personal recollections of Gen. McClellan were nearly all burned; but he did succeed in reproducing them, and had he lived he would have rewritten the whole book. The papers and records were all saved, and only a few weeks ago he was engaged on a description of the Peninsular campaign. The book will set right many errors in history, and do away with many misapprehensions." Mr. William C. Prime, the literary executor of Gen. McClellan, says: "The General was engaged on his book until about two weeks before his death. He was nearly through the Peninsular campaign. I cannot tell when the book will be published. It will be full of personal recollections."

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The Magazine of American History,

In its current (February) number, discusses many topics of fresh and living interest. Not least among these will be found the elegantly illustrated and timely article of

FREDERIC G. MATHER on "The City of Albany: Two Hundred Years of Progress." In July of the present year the bi-centennial of the picturesque old State capital will be celebrated, thus it is none too early to familiarize ourselves with its varied and significant history. Albany has always occupied an important position, not only in relation to the development of New York but of the whole country, as will be learned from Mr. Mather's instructive presentation of the subject.

GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER contributes a brilliant paper on "Anthony Wayne" to the series of *Prominent Men of the Revolutionary Period*. He draws suggestive and pertinent comparisons between the men and the battles of the Revolution and our late Civil War, and illustrates in clear, forcible diction, how the armies in these two great American conflicts followed the same or similar lines of movement. This chapter is one of surpassing interest to all military men as well as to historical scholars.DR. PROSPER BENDER treats of the *Disintegration of Canada*, touching upon the political difficulties of our neighbors with a master pen, and giving expression to the idea, which is gaining strength and consequence, of wholesale political change in the Dominion—in other words, annexation to the United States. This admirably written and important paper will command the thoughtful and serious attention of every intelligent American reader.

MR. A. W. CLASON adds another article to his scholarly analysis of the Constitution, entitled "The Charleston Convention of 1788," and it is one of the most readable and valuable in his whole series of studies on the history of the great document, so far as published.

J. McDONALD OXLEY, LL.B., B.A., of Ottawa, writes charmingly of the "Historic Aspects of Sable Island," a theme of unique and thrilling interest, and one which has never before been so agreeably handled. The shape and situation of this famous Island, and whatever concerns its remote and romantic history, is here painted in imperishable colors.

MR. A. A. HAYES contributes a stirring chapter to the CIVIL WAR STUDIES, entitled "The New-Mexican Campaign of 1862," which abounds in fresh and curious historic material, showing how the Confederate leaders sought the capture of California not far from the time that Forts Henry and Donelson fell.

MAJ. WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, U.S.A., gives a spirited account of the reorganization of "The Army of the Potomac under Hooker." Major Mills has taken much pains to verify all his statements, and his work will be of permanent value. President Lincoln's letter, which he gives in full in this article, is a priceless treasure.

GENERAL WM. FARRAR ("BALDY") SMITH writes a noteworthy letter to the Editor, under the title of "Burnside Relieved," furnishing some highly interesting data in connection with Major Mills' article in the January number, and the correspondence between himself and General Burnside in relation to certain events under critical discussion.

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